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(71)Applicant : KOSE CORP
TORAY IND INC

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(72)Inventor : MIZUTANI TAKASHI
MATSUEDA AKIRA
ONO MAMORU
NAKAMURA YASUYUKI**(54) COMPOSITE PARTICLES AND COSMETIC CONTAINING THE SAME**

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain composite particles excellent in economy which are prepared by coating the surfaces of powder particles used as a cosmetic powder directly with boron nitride powder, thus improved in unnatural glaring and finish while the merits of the boron nitride powder, namely spreadability, gloss, adhesion and the like is usefully maintained.

CONSTITUTION: The mother particle of cosmetic powder such as nylon, mica, talc or the like is directly coated with boron nitride powder on its surface to give this composite particle. The amount of the coating boron nitride powder is 5-70wt.% based on the mother particle. The average particle size of the mother particle is pref. 1-50 μ m, and that of the boron nitride powder is 0.005-5 μ m. Especially, the composite particle of less than 0.5 regular reflectance is preferred. This composite particle is produced by allowing the boron nitride powder to adhere to the surface of organic particle statically, then strengthening the bond between them forcibly with a physical force. Or, a suspension containing an inorganic particle, boron nitride powder and a dispersant is spray- dried and calcined. The composite particles are added to a cosmetic in an amount of 1-80wt.%.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The composite particle characterized by covering a mother particle front face with boron nitride powder directly.

[Claim 2] The composite particle given in the 1st term of a claim the given amount of covering of the boron nitride powder to a mother particle is 5 - 70 % of the weight.

[Claim 3] The 1st term of a claim whose mean particle diameter of a mother particle is the range whose mean particle diameter of 1-50 micrometers and boron nitride powder is 0.005-5 micrometers, or a composite particle given in the 2nd term.

[Claim 4] A composite particle given in the term of either the 1st term of a claim whose regular reflectance is less than 0.5 thru/or the 3rd term.

[Claim 5] Cosmetics characterized by containing the composite particle of a publication in the term of either the 1st term of a claim thru/or the 4th term.

[Claim 6] Cosmetics given in the 5th term of a claim which contains a composite particle one to 80% of the weight.

[Claim 7] The manufacturing method of the composite particle given in the 1st term of a claim characterized by strengthening association with an organic particle and boron nitride powder according to compulsory physical force after making boron nitride powder adhere to the front face of an organic particle in electrostatic force.

[Claim 8] The manufacturing method of the composite particle given in the 1st term of a claim characterized by spraying and drying the suspension containing an inorganic particle, boron nitride powder, and a dispersant, and subsequently carrying out baking processing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the cosmetics containing the composite particle and this which covered direct boron nitride powder on the front face of a mother particle to the detail further about the cosmetics containing a composite particle and this.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] From the former, the thing containing fine particles is variously known by cosmetics. The fine particles used for these cosmetics are chosen in consideration of usability, such as those properties of each which it has, i.e., elongation, adhesion, smoothness, and obliterating power, and result nature, and the loadings are also determined. As fine particles for cosmetics, boron nitride powder is blended with cosmetics in order to raise elongation, gloss, and adhesion (JP,62-49247,B publication).

[0003] However, since the regular reflectance was high, while boron nitride powder was glossy, it glared and had admiration, and the cosmetics which blended this glared, produced admiration and had the fault of becoming an unnatural result. Then, it was made into the technical problem how to glare and to suppress admiration and an unnatural result, without spoiling the goodness of the elongation which boron nitride powder has, or adhesion.

[0004] The composite particle which covered the base material particle with boron nitride powder through the coupling agent as an approach of reducing a consistency and a price is known, already employing efficiently the physical properties which boron nitride powder has (Patent Publication Heisei No. 502661 [six to]).

[0005] However, although a production process becomes complicated and should just compare with the thing using boron nitride powder as it is, this composite particle was what has a problem in respect of economical efficiency too, in order to use a silane coupling agent and a titanate coupling agent. Moreover, by this approach, it glares when blending with cosmetics and admiration and the problem of an unnatural result were solved.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, employing efficiently physical properties, such as elongation which boron nitride powder has, gloss, and adhesion, it glared, admiration and an unnatural result have been improved and offer of the composite particle which was moreover excellent in economical efficiency was called for.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of the above-mentioned technical problem to be solved by covering with direct boron nitride powder the front face of the fine particles conventionally used as cosmetics fine particles, as a result of [which boron nitride powder has] inquiring wholeheartedly in order to glare and to stop admiration.

[0008] That is, this invention offers the cosmetics containing the composite particle and this which come to cover boron nitride powder directly on a mother particle front face.

[0009] In the composite particle of this invention, what is necessary is just the organic particle and the inorganic particle which are blended with cosmetics as fine particles as what can be used as a mother particle. As an example of an organic particle, among these, nylon, polyethylene, polypropylene, Polyester, polystyrene, polyurethane, a styrene-acrylic copolymer, Polymethylmethacrylate, an epoxy resin, phenol resin, melamine resin, a cellulose, polyolefine, silicone powder, etc. are mentioned. As an example of an inorganic particle Silicon oxide, an aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, a zinc oxide, a calcium carbonate, a magnesium carbonate, an aluminum silicate, silicic-acid strontium, silicic-acid barium, calcium wolframate, a clay mineral, a mica, talc, a kaolin, etc. are mentioned.

[0010] Although especially the configuration of this mother particle is not limited but can be chosen as arbitration according to the purpose, it is more desirable in it being spherical.

[0011] Although especially the mean particle diameter of the mother particle used is not limited, it is 1-50 micrometers preferably. If mean particle diameter is smaller than 1 micrometer, covering of boron nitride powder will become difficult and a composite particle with a smooth feel will become is hard to be obtained. Moreover, if it exceeds 50 micrometers, it will come to produce a feel the bottom coarsely.

[0012] On the other hand, although you may be which powder of h(hexagonal)-BN, w(wurtzite type structure)-BN, c(cubic)-BN, r(rhombohedral)-BN, and t(random layer structure)-BN as boron nitride (BN) powder covered to a mother particle, the bonding strength between layers is weak and it is desirable to use the h-BN powder which has a good wettability.

[0013] Although especially the mean particle diameter of the boron nitride powder used is not limited, either, 0.005-5 micrometers is 0.1-3 micrometers still more preferably preferably. When mean particle diameter is in this range, the covering nature to a mother particle improves, it glares and a composite particle with little admiration comes to be obtained. In addition, the projected area diameter of a flat-surface aspect product and this area expresses the mean particle diameter of boron nitride powder.

[0014] Although the amount of covering of the boron nitride powder to a mother particle changes with classes of a mother particle and boron nitride powder and is not limited especially, it is 5 - 70 % of the weight (it only abbreviates to "%" hereafter) preferably. If there are few amounts of boron nitride powder than 5%, it will be hard to discover the property of the composite particle of this invention, and what will drop out of a mother particle if [than 70%] more increases, and a smooth feel becomes is hard to be acquired.

[0015] The front face of a mother particle is covered with direct boron nitride powder, and the following approaches are illustrated as an approach of obtaining the composite particle of this invention.

[0016] When a mother particle is an organic particle which consists of organic elasticity ingredients, such as nylon and silicone, it mixes with a mother particle with the compounding ratio which mentioned above the boron nitride powder of said particle diameter, and boron nitride powder is made to adhere to the front face of a mother particle according to electrostatic force mainly using a **** phenomenon.

[0017] Subsequently, in order to strengthen association of a mother particle and boron nitride powder, the physical force is applied to the mother particle in which boron nitride powder carried out electrostatic adhesion by the impact in a high-speed flow more compulsorily than the exterior. By such processing, boron nitride powder sinks into coincidence by physical force here by a part of front face of the macromolecule which constitutes a mother particle softening by the interaction between the fine particles by friction or contact between particles, and it joins together more firmly. For the purpose which applies the physical force compulsorily, the compound-ized device of common knowledge, such as a high-speed jet-stream grinder, high BURITAIZA, and a mechano fusion, is used, and direct boron nitride powder is covered with the above-mentioned device by the front face of a mother particle.

[0018] Moreover, when a mother particle is an inorganic particle which consists of inorganic hard material like silicon oxide, it mixes with a mother particle with the compounding ratio which mentioned above the boron nitride powder of said particle diameter, and the solvent containing the dispersant for making homogeneity distribute boron nitride powder further, for example, water, is added, and it considers as suspension, it stirs and mixes, and is made to fully distribute. This suspension is made to spray through a pressure spraying nozzle under hot blast. At this time, the solvent of suspension evaporates in the process in which the suspension which became fog-like disperses, and boron nitride

powder adheres to the front face of a mother particle.

[0019] Furthermore, in order to remove the solvent which remains in order to strengthen association of a mother particle and boron nitride powder, baking processing is carried out under an inert gas ambient atmosphere, for example, nitrogen-gas-atmosphere. A spray dry spray drier is used for this purpose, and boron nitride powder is covered by the front face of a direct mother particle.

[0020] Although the composite particle of this invention obtained like the above has the outstanding physical properties, such as elongation which boron nitride powder has, gloss, and adhesion, as shown in the example of the after-mentioned trial, a regular reflectance is lower than boron nitride powder, and glares, there is no admiration, it is large as fine particles for cosmetics, and it is available. Moreover, the composite particle of this invention is obtained economically and advantageously, in order not to use special chemicals, such as a coupling agent.

[0021] This composite particle can be blended with cosmetics at large, for example, can be blended with cosmetics, such as foundation, face powder, substrate cosmetics, rouge, eye shadow, a lip stick, an eyeliner, mascara, a nail enamel, a milky lotion, and a cream. Although especially loadings are not limited, it is 1 - 80% preferably.

[0022] Furthermore, the aqueous component used as a raw material for cosmetics, an oily component, a fine-particles component, for example, a moisturizer, antiseptics, an antioxidant, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, a cosmetics component, perfume, a water soluble polymer, an extender, a color pigment, photoluminescent pigment, organic fine particles, a hydrophobing processing pigment, tar dye, etc. can be blended with the cosmetics which blend the composite particle of this invention in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness of this invention.

[0023]

[Example] Next, an example is given and this invention is explained further. In addition, these do not restrain this invention at all.

[0024] Fruit ** Example Manufacture of a 1 nylon-boron-nitride composite particle: A (1) 50g anhydrous RAURO lactam, a 200ml liquid paraffin (dispersion medium), and 1g sodium stearate (distributed assistant) were mixed. While heating this mixture at 140 degrees C by nitrogen-gas-atmosphere and dissolving the RAURO lactam, added 0.2ml of phosphorus trioxides as a polymerization promotor, and mixed for about 1 hour, the polymerization was made to perform, and nylon powder was obtained. Furthermore, after it carried out this particle the ** exception and boiling benzene washed it, reduced pressure drying was carried out at 80 degrees C, and the nylon mother particle whose mean particle diameter is about 5 micrometers was obtained.

[0025] (2) 30g (h-BN, mean particle diameter: 1 micrometer) of nitriding hoe prime powders was supplied to the ball mill, it mixed with the 70g of the above-mentioned mother particles for 30 minutes, and homogeneity was made for boron nitride powder to adhere to a mother particle front face according to electrostatic force. Furthermore, in order to strengthen more association of a mother particle and nitriding hoe prime powder, supplied this mixed particle to the pulverization chamber of a high-speed jet-stream grinder, friction and a collision of a particle comrade were made to cause in the high-speed jet blast of 200m/second, and boron nitride powder was sunk into the front face of a mother particle. The compound-ized particle went up and collected the grinding interior of a room through the classifier. The processing time in the meantime was for 10 minutes.

[0026] Fruit ** Example Manufacture of a 2 silicone-boron-nitride composite particle: 30g of boron nitride powder with 70g [of silicone fine particles with a mean particle diameter of 10 micrometers] and a mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer was compound-ized by the same actuation as an example 1 (2), and the silicone-boron nitride composite particle with a mean particle diameter of 10 micrometers was obtained.

[0027] Fruit ** Example Manufacture of a 3 silicon-oxide-boron-nitride composite particle: 30g of boron nitride powder with a mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer was mixed with 70g of silicon oxide with a mean particle diameter of 6 micrometers in 1% content water solution of the Nonion system surfactants. This suspension was sprayed at 110 degrees C through the pressure spraying nozzle, it calcinated at further 400-500 degrees C, and the silicon oxide-boron nitride composite particle with a

mean particle diameter of 6 micrometers was obtained.

[0028] Trial ** Example Measurement of one regular reflectance: The regular reflectance was measured as follows about the composite particle obtained in the examples 1-3. This result is shown in Table 1.

(Sample preparation approach) 20g of fine particles is distributed to polyethylene-glycol 80ml, and this is applied by the thickness of 0.2-0.5mm on a prepared slide. Furthermore, fine particles were sprinkled from on the, the thin layer of fine particles was formed, and it considered as the sample for measurement.

(Measuring method) Using phase contrast measuring device NPDM-1000 (NIKON CORP. make), incidence of the light with a wavelength of 500nm was carried out to the sample for measurement at the include angle of 45 degrees, and the reinforcement of the reflected light was measured.

[0029]

表 1

| 試 料 | 正 反 射 率 |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 複合粒子 (実施例1で得たもの) | 0.35 |
| 複合粒子 (実施例2 ") | 0.45 |
| 複合粒子 (実施例3 ") | 0.40 |
| 窒化ホウ素 (平均粒子径 1 μ m) | 0.50 |
| 窒化ホウ素 (" 6 μ m) | 0.73 |

[0030] The composite particle of this invention article had the regular reflectance as low as less than 0.5, and glared, and admiration was reduced so that clearly from the above-mentioned result. Moreover, elongation and adhesion are comparable and did not spoil the advantage of the conventional boron nitride powder.

[0031] Trial ** Example The powder foundation (examples 4-6 and examples 1-5 of a comparison) shown in a feeling of 2 use and the makeup effectiveness following table 2 was prepared, and organic-functions evaluation was performed about those feeling of use, and the makeup effectiveness. This result is shown in Table 3.

[0032] (Powder foundation presentation)

[Table 2]

表 2

| 番号 | 成分 | 実施例 | | | 比較例 | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 酸化チタン | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 | タルク | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | マイカ | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 | 残量 |
| 4 | カオリン | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | ベンガラ | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 黄酸化鉄 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 黒酸化鉄 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 8 | 複合粒子(実施例1で得たもの) | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | 複合粒子(実施例2で得たもの) | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | 複合粒子(実施例3で得たもの) | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 窒化ホウ素(平均粒径6 μ m) | — | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | 窒化ホウ素(平均粒径1 μ m) | — | — | — | — | 40 | — | — | — |
| 13 | ナイロン粉末 | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | — | — |
| 14 | シリコン粉末 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | — |
| 15 | 酸化ケイ素 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40 |
| 16 | シリコン油 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 17 | 流動パラフィン | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 18 | セスキオレイン酸ソルビタン | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | 防 腐 剤 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 |
| 20 | 香 料 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 | 適量 |

[0033] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-15 with a Henschel mixer.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 16-20, and add and mix to A.

C. After grinding B, press molding was carried out and powder foundation was obtained.

[0034] (Organic-functions evaluation approach) 20 evaluation panels -- each powder foundation -- using it -- the touch, a feeling of adhesion, and elongation -- it glared and the score was carried out about each item of a lack [admiration] and a feeling of workmanship in the five after-mentioned steps. The average mark of the score of an evaluation panel made ** O and 2.5 or more - less than 3.5 points, made [the thing of 4.5 or more points] less than 2.5 points x for O and 3.5 or more - less than 4.5 points, and organic-functions evaluation was carried out.

Five-step score;

Five points : Four very good points : Three good points : They are usually two points. : One bad point :

[0035] [very bad]

(官能評価結果)

| 評価項目 | 実施例 | | | 比較例 | | | | |
|---------|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 肌ざわり | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | △ | ○ | △ | △ |
| 付着感 | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | × | × | × |
| のび | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | △ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ぎらつきのなさ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | × | △ | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ |
| 仕上り感 | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | △ | △ | △ | △ | △ |

[0036] The powder foundation concerning this invention article was excellent also in any of organic-functions evaluation criteria so that clearly from the result of Table 3. On the other hand, it could be satisfied only with boron nitride powder or a mother particle of no evaluation criteria.

[0037] Fruit ** Example 7 face powder (presto powder): Face powder was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Composite Particle (what was Obtained in the Example 1) 802. TA RU KU 53. Red ocher 0.24. Yellow oxide of iron 0.55. Black oxide of iron 0.056. Ma I Mosquito ** Amount 7. Dimethylpolysiloxane 28. Liquid paraffin 39. Preservation from decay Agent ** Amount 10. Scent Charge ** Amount [0038] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-6 with a Henschel mixer.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 7-10, and add and mix to A.

C. After grinding B, press molding was carried out and face powder was obtained.

The face powder obtained by this example had the good touch, its mileage was smooth, and it was what is not with an unnatural calm.

[0039] Fruit ** Example 8 teak color: The teak color was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Composite Particle (what was Obtained in the Example 1) 302. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 2) 303. TA RU KU 54. Red No. 226 0.35. Yellow oxide of iron 0.16. Ma I Mosquito ** Amount 7. Liquid paraffin 88.2-ethylhexyl triglyceride 39. ** ** Agent ** Amount 10. scent Charge ** Amount [0040] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-6 with a Henschel mixer.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 7-10, and add and mix to A.

C. After grinding B, press molding was carried out and the teak color was obtained.

The teak color obtained by this example was smooth, and its adhesion was good.

[0041] Fruit ** Example 9 ikara: Ikara was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Composite Particle (what was Obtained in the Example 1) 202. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 2) 203. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 3) 104. TA RU KU 55. Mica titanium 56. Blue No. 404 0.37. Yellow oxide of iron 0.58. Ma I Mosquito ** Amount 9. Liquid paraffin 1010. dimethylpolysiloxane 311. ** ** Agent ** Amount 12. scent Charge ** Amount [0042] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-8 with a Henschel mixer.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 9-12, and add and mix to A.

C. After grinding B, press molding was carried out and ikara was obtained.

The ikara obtained by this example was smooth, and its adhesion was good.

[0043] Fruit ** Example 10 oiliness compact foundation: Oily compact foundation was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Composite Particle (what was Obtained in the Example 1) 102. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 2) 53. Titanium oxide 154. TA RU KU 85. Red ocher 16. Yellow oxide of iron 1.57. Black oxide of iron 0.58. Liquid paraffin ** Amount 9. sorbitan sesquioleate 110. Dimethylpolysiloxane 1011. Methylphenyl polysiloxane 1512. Carnauba wax 1.513. Candelilla low 314. Perfume ** Amount [0044] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-7.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 8-14, carry out addition mixing of the A at this, and knead with a roller.

C. Melting restoration of the B was carried out, cooling solidification was carried out and oily compact foundation was obtained.

The oily compact foundation obtained by this example was excellent in the result with good and natural

mileage.

[0045] Fruit ** Example 11. emulsification (O/W) mold foundation: Emulsification mold foundation was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Stearin Acid 1.52. Cetanol 13. Mono-oleic acid polyoxyethylene sorbitan (20E.O.) 14. Sorbitan sesquioleate 15. Liquid paraffin 156. Glycerol 57.1, 3-butylene glycol 58. Carboxyvinyl polymer 0.19. Carrageenan 0.0510. Triethanolamine 0.811. ** ** Agent ** Amount 12. Energy Make Water ** Amount 13. Titanium oxide 814. Composite particle (what was obtained in example 1) 515. Red ochre 0.316. Yellow oxide of iron 117. Black oxide of iron 0.118. Scent **** Amount [0046] (Make Law)

A. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-5.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 6-12, add A to this and cool after emulsification mixing to it.

C. Addition mixing of the thing and component 18 which mixed components 13-17 to B was carried out, and emulsification (W/O) mold foundation was obtained.

The emulsification mold foundation obtained by this example had good mileage, and it was excellent in the natural result.

[0047] Fruit ** Example Twelve bilayer mold foundation: Bilayer mold foundation was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Dimethylsiloxane Methyl (Polyoxy Ethyl) Siloxane Copolymer 22. Methyl tetracyclo siloxane 103.2-ethylhexanoic acid triglyceride 54. Liquid paraffin 55. Sorbitan sesquioleate 0.16. Triolein acid polyoxyethylene sorbitan (20E.O.) 0.17. Ethanol 108.1, 3-butylene glycol 59. Glycerol 510. energy Make Water ** Amount 11. composite particle (what was obtained in the example 1) 512. Titanium oxide 713. TA RU KU 314. red ochre 0.215. yellow oxide of iron 216. black oxide of iron 0.317. scent Charge ** Amount [0048] (Process)

A. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-6.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 7-10, add to A, and cool after emulsification mixing.

C. Addition mixing of the thing and component 17 which mixed components 11-16 to B was carried out, and bilayer mold foundation was obtained.

The bilayer mold foundation obtained by this example was excellent in the result with it. [good mileage and] [natural]

[0049] Fruit ** Example 13 lots Red : The lip stick was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Polyisobutylene 52. Ceresin wax 103. Candelilla wax 54. Carnauba wax 55.2-ethylhexanoic acid glyceryl 206. Diglycerol TORIISO stearate 207. Vaseline 58. Castor oil ** Amount 9. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 3) 510. titanium oxide 0.511. red No. 202 312. yellow No. 4 aluminium lake 1.513. scent Charge ** Amount [0050] (Make Law)

A. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-8, and add what mixed components 9-12 to this.

B. Knead A with a roller.

C. B was heated, addition mixing of the component 13 was carried out, it filled up and cooled in the container, and the lip stick was obtained.

The lip stick obtained by this example was what does not have admiration with an unnatural calm with elongation and a sufficient feeling of adhesion.

[0051] Fruit ** Example 14 eyeliners: The eyeliner was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Stearin Acid 22. Yellow bees wax 33. Myristic-acid isopropyl 34. Candelilla wax 55. Sorbitan sesquioleate 0.56. Triolein acid polyoxyethylene sorbitan (20E.O.) 17. Polymethacrylic acid emulsion

308. Triethanolamine 1.59.1, 3-butylene glycol 510. ** ** agent Optimum dose 11. Energy Make Water ** Amount 12. Composite particle (what was obtained in the example 2) 513. Black oxide of iron 1014. Scent Charge ** Amount [0052] (Make Law)

A. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-6.

B. Cool after carrying out the heating dissolution of the components 7-11, adding to A and carrying out emulsification mixing.

C. To B, addition mixing of the components 12-14 was carried out, and the eyeliner was obtained.

Mileage and a feeling of adhesion of the eyeliner of this example were good.

[0053] Fruit ** Example 15 manicures: The manicure was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Nitrocellulose 152. Alkyd fats and oils 103. Acrylic fats and oils 34. Acetyl tributyl citrate 55. dl-camphor 16. Organic denaturation bentonite 1.57. Ethyl acetate 108. Butyl acetate 309. Toluene 20.410. butanol 311. composite particle (what was obtained in the example 1) 112. red No. 202 0.1 [0054] (Make Law)

A. Mix components 1-10.

B. Components 11-12 were mixed, and it added to A, it mixed to homogeneity, and the manicure was obtained. The manicure obtained by this example had a feeling of adhesion, and good mileage, and it was what forms the uniform film.

[0055] Fruit ** Example 16 milk Liquid : The milky lotion was prepared by the following formula and the process.

(Method [of place]) (%)

1. Stearin Acid 12. Cetanol 0.53. Mono-oleic acid polyoxyethylene sorbitan (20E.O.) 0.54. Sorbitan sesquioleate 0.55. Liquid paraffin 56.2-ethylhexyl triglyceride 37.1, 3-butylene glycol 108. Glycerol 59. Carboxyvinyl polymer 0.210. Triethanolamine 0.511. ** ** Agent ** Amount 12. energy Make Water ** Amount 13. composite particle (what was obtained in the example 2) 114. scent Charge ** Amount [0056] (Process)

A. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-6.

B. Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 7-12, to A, add and carry out emulsification mixing and cool.

C. Addition mixing of the components 13 and 14 was carried out at B, and the milky lotion was obtained.

The milky lotion obtained by this example is smooth, that of a feeling of adhesion is good, and ****.

[0057]

[Effect of the Invention] The good and conventional boron nitride powder had the composite particle which comes to cover boron nitride powder on the mother particle front face concerning this invention, and mileage and a feeling of adhesion did not produce a feeling with a waterfall, and were excellent. Furthermore, the cosmetics which blended this composite particle have the touch, a feeling of adhesion, and good elongation, do not have a feeling with an unnatural calm, and were excellent also in the result of the makeup film, and a feeling of use and the makeup effectiveness were excellent.
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